

GLOSSARY

<i>A-horizon</i>	Dark surface horizon or topsoil layer containing high percentages of organic material.
<i>adaptation</i>	Cultural and physical adjustments made by individuals and groups to new environmental settings.
<i>aeolian</i>	Wind-borne.
<i>anadromous</i>	Fish, such as salmon, shad, or sturgeon, that ascend rivers from the sea for breeding.
<i>argillite</i>	A metamorphosed mudstone cemented by silica and lacking slaty cleavage; found in great quantity in the Delaware Valley north of Trenton, New Jersey.
<i>assemblage</i>	Collection of persons or things; in this context, the collection of artifacts from a particular site, from a stratigraphic level or cultural component within the site, or of a particular artifact class, such as lithics or ceramics.
<i>atlatl</i>	A wood or bone throwing stick used to propel spears with more force than by the arm alone.
<i>B-horizon</i>	Weathered soil horizon containing accumulations of clay, iron, aluminum, humus, carbonates, silica, and other constituents that originate in overlying strata. Highly weathered B-horizons are often too ancient to contain prehistoric artifacts.
<i>biface</i>	A stone tool bearing flake scars on both faces.
<i>bipolar</i>	Lithic manufacturing technique of resting core on anvil and striking the core with a percussor. Bipolar flakes typically exhibit sheared cones of force, diffuse bulbs of percussion, closely spaced ripple marks, and crushed and splintered platforms; bipolar cores are typically tabular in shape and exhibit heavy crushing and battering, and flake scars tend to be oriented along the long axis of the core.
<i>C-horizon</i>	Unweathered sediments that are relatively unaffected by weathering processes.
<i>catchment area</i>	The area exploited for resources by the local population.

<i>chert</i>	A fine-grained, siliceous, sedimentary rock; comes in colors between white and black; an impure variety of chalcedony resembling flint.
<i>chronology</i>	Pertains to the basic temporal units of prehistory and the time span reflected in archaeological site stratigraphy.
<i>cobble tool</i>	Cobbles used for various tasks with little or no prior modification; battered, crushed, pitted, and/or smoothed surfaces identify these cobbles as tools.
<i>core</i>	A cobble or block of stone from which pieces are struck off to fashion tools.
<i>cortex</i>	Natural rind or weathered outer layer on flint-like materials. Observations of cortex provide information on tool manufacturing techniques and methods of raw material procurement; presence of cortex indicates early- to middle-stage tool manufacturing activity.
<i>cracked rock</i>	Includes all fragments of lithic debris that cannot be attributed to stone tool production; represents cobbles and/or chunks of local bedrock that may have been used in heating or cooking activities (fire-cracked rock).
<i>cultigen</i>	A cultivated plant for which a wild ancestor is known (for example, corn).
<i>debitage</i>	Residual lithic material resulting from tool manufacture. Represents intentional and unintentional breakage of artifacts through either manufacture or function;debitage flakes may represent the various stages of progress of the raw material from the original form to the finished tool.
<i>E-horizon</i>	Light-colored soil horizon usually underlying the A-horizon and characterized by less organic matter and/or lower amounts of iron and aluminum compounds than the underlying horizon.
<i>edge damage</i>	Known by a variety of terms, including “microflaking” and “use wear,” this refers to the scars created along the edge of a utilized tool; visible as tiny flakes removed from the utilized surface.
<i>expedient tool</i>	A tool produced casually or opportunistically from readily available material, including cobbles, pebbles, or large waste flakes from formal tool manufacture; expedient tools are characterized by little, if any, modification prior to use.
<i>faunal remains</i>	Includes both bone and shell refuse, as well as tools and ornaments.

<i>feature</i>	A soil stain or disturbance caused by human activity such as a storage pit dug into the ground, or a cluster of fire-cracked rocks in a hearth.
<i>floral remains</i>	Include both charred and uncharred plant materials such as seeds, nuts, shells, and wood.
<i>flotation</i>	Process of sifting soil samples through a fine screen while running a steady stream of water over the sample; residual materials such as tiny artifacts, seeds, and bones are separated out into light and heavy fractions for analysis.
<i>geomorphology</i>	The study of landforms; concentrates on both the description of landforms and the chemical and physical processes that create the features present on the surface of the earth.
<i>groundstone tools</i>	Formal stone tools and ornaments that were manufactured by pecking, grinding, and sometimes flaking.
<i>in situ</i>	Latin phrase meaning “in its original place.”
<i>intrasite patterning</i>	Horizontal and vertical site structure; focuses on the delineation of task-specific activity areas and site formation processes.
<i>ironstone</i>	A hard sedimentary rock, such as siderite, high in iron content.
<i>jasper</i>	An opaque cryptocrystalline quartz of a variety of colors, usually yellowish brown to reddish brown.
<i>lithic</i>	Of, related to, or made of stone.
<i>microdebitage</i>	Lithic flakes and shatter smaller than 6 millimeters.
<i>palynology</i>	A specialized form of botanical analysis which examines residual pollen and spores.
<i>pedology</i>	A branch of geology that focuses on the study of soils and soils development.
<i>plowzone</i>	That portion of the stratigraphy in which plowing has taken place; generally abbreviated as the “Ap-horizon.”
<i>post mold</i>	An organic remnant of a decayed wooden post or stake that had been placed in the ground to support a structure.

<i>prehistoric</i>	Time period before the appearance of written records; in Delaware, this refers to the period before European colonization, circa AD 1600.
<i>quarry site</i>	A rock outcropping or cobble bed used to procure raw material for tool manufacture.
<i>quartz</i>	Crystalline, non-metallic mineral consisting of silicon dioxide; typically occurs in hexagonal crystals or crystalline masses.
<i>quartzite</i>	A compact granular rock composed of quartz and derived from sandstone by heat and pressure.
<i>residue analysis</i>	Chemical analysis of a variety of use-related, protein-based residues present on lithic and ceramic artifacts; includes animal remains such as blood and fish oil, or plant products such as seeds, grains, and sap.
<i>rhyolite</i>	Light-colored, extrusive, igneous rock with abundant quartz and a very fine-grained texture; quarries are located 80-100 kilometers west of the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania and Maryland.
<i>settlement pattern</i>	Pertains to a group's adaptation to the environment within a regional perspective.
<i>stratigraphy</i>	The origin, composition, and succession of natural soil or rock, or cultural layers.
<i>steatite</i>	Soapstone; fine-grained, relatively soft, compact rock whose principal constituent is talc. Carved into bowls before the introduction of pottery.
<i>stratum</i>	(i) a mass of sedimentary deposits lying in a vertical sequence; (ii) a layer in which archaeological material (as artifacts or dwelling remains) is found within a site.
<i>subsistence</i>	A source or means of obtaining those materials essential to the maintenance of life such as food and shelter; in archaeology, subsistence deals primarily with dietary composition and food procurement strategies.
<i>temper</i>	In pottery manufacture, temper is the material added to the clay to prevent cracking when fired; can include fiber, shell, grit, sand, or fragments of fired clay.
<i>uniface</i>	A stone tool flaked on one surface only; used for scraping action similar to a modern wood plane.

waste flake

Discarded lithic flakes not suitable for use, usually resulting from platform preparation, trimming, quarrying or mining waste, and removal of cortex.

Wolfe Neck ware

A Woodland I (ca. 700-400 BC) ceramic type with quartz temper; its surface is decorated with impressions made by fabric or by cord-wrapped sticks.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

John A. Hotopp, Project Manager

Director and Principal Archaeologist, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. B.A. in Economics and Political Science, Morris Harvey College. M.A. in Political Science, Marshall University. Ph.D. in Anthropology, University of Iowa. Twenty-four years of experience in archaeological research and administration.

Charles H. LeeDecker, Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist

Senior Archaeologist, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. B.A. in Anthropology, Cornell University. M.A. in Anthropology, The George Washington University. Twenty-one years of experience in archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic and Southeast.

Robert Jacoby, Field Director, Field Laboratory Supervisor, Project Archaeologist

B.A. in Anthropology, Northwestern University. Ph.D. candidate in Anthropology at SUNY-Binghamton. Seventeen years of experience in archaeological survey and excavation.

Richard J. Dent, Senior Archaeologist

B.A. in Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park. Ph.D. in Anthropology, The American University, Washington, D.C. More than 20 years of experience in the prehistoric and historic archaeology of the Middle Atlantic region.

Kathryn C. Egan, Floral Analyst

B.A., Anthropology, Beloit College. M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University. Ph.D., Anthropology, Michigan State University. Thirteen years of experience in paleoethnobotany and over 20 years of experience in archaeology.

Ruby Arquiza, Laboratory Technician, Material Specialist

B.S. in Business Administration, Bloomfield College. Over five years of experience in processing, analysis, data recording and manipulation, and curation of archaeological artifacts.

Sharla C. Azizi, Laboratory Supervisor

B.F.A. candidate, University of Houston. Thirteen years of experience in archaeology.

Bruce Bourcy, Field Crew

B.A. in Anthropology, State University of New York, Oswego.

Joelle A. Browning, Field Crew

Seven years of experience in archaeological survey, excavation, and laboratory analysis.

Kimber Budrow, Field Crew

B.A. Philosophy, State University of New York at Buffalo. Twelve years of experience in archaeology.

Luis Cruz, Laboratory Technician

B.A. candidate at Central Texas College. One year of experience in laboratory processing of archaeological collections.

Andrea Denight, Field Crew

Three years of experience in survey and excavation.

Matthew Doherty, Laboratory Technician

B.A. Anthropology, Rutgers University at Newark. One year of experience in archaeological laboratory procedures.

Charles Dunton, Logistical Coordinator

B.S. candidate at Texas Southern University. Nine years of experience in archaeology.

Jennie Feinen, Field Crew

St. Joseph Academy, Adrian, Michigan. Two years of experience in archaeological survey and excavation.

Ronald Feinen, Field Crew

B.A. in Anthropology, State University of New York at Fredonia. Two years of experience in archeological survey and excavation.

Linda Fulcher, Editor

B.A. in History, Rutgers University. Over two years of experience in the editing and production of cultural resource management reports.

Jack Goudsward, Logistical Coordinator

B.A. in Sociology-Anthropology, William Paterson College. Over 10 years of experience in archaeological survey, excavation, and laboratory analysis.

Jacqueline Horsford, Drafting Supervisor

B.S. in Geography, Pennsylvania State University. Six years of experience in drafting and cartography.

Erik Jonsberg, Field Crew

B.A. in Anthropology, University of Massachusetts. Three years of experience in archaeology.

Suzanne Kahn, Assistant Laboratory Supervisor

B.A. in Anthropology, Franklin and Marshall College. M.A. candidate in Anthropology, The Catholic University of America. Twelve years of experience in archaeological survey, excavation, and laboratory analysis in the Middle Atlantic region.

John Killeen, Material Specialist

B.A. in Anthropology/Archaeology, Hunter College, CUNY. M.A., Anthropology/ Archaeology, Hunter College, CUNY. Graduate study, Anthropology/Archaeology, The Graduate School, CUNY. Extensive experience in archaeological survey, excavation, and laboratory analysis in the Southeast and Middle Atlantic, and in England and Ireland.

Whitney Kirk, Field Crew

B.A. in Anthropology, St. Lawrence University. One year of experience in archaeology.

Joshua Lasco, Photographic Assistant, Photographer

B.A. program in English, Seton Hall University. Six years of experience in processing, printing, and archiving photographic materials.

Linda Lipka, Drafting

DuCret School of Fine and Industrial Arts. Sixteen years of professional experience in graphic arts.

Ludomir Lozny, Laboratory Technician, Material Specialist

M.A. in Archaeology, Warsaw University. Ph.D. program in Archaeology at the City University of New York. Over 20 years of experience in archaeological survey, excavation, laboratory analysis, research, and teaching, focusing on prehistoric and historic sites in North America and Europe.

Magdalena Lozny, Laboratory Technician, Material Specialist

M.A. in Archaeology, Warsaw University. Over 12 years of experience in archaeological field work and laboratory analysis.

Christopher Marshall, Field Crew

B.S. Anthropology, James Madison University. Two years of experience in archaeology.

Glen Mellin, Field Crew

Over 11 years of experience in archaeological survey, excavation, and laboratory analysis.

Valerie Moore, Editorial Assistant

B.A. in English, Rutgers University. Over seven years of experience in the editing and production of cultural resource management reports.

Rudy Ortiz, Laboratory Technician, Research Analyst

A.A., Mathematics, Minor in Industrial Engineering, Central America University “Jose Simeon Canas,” San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America. Ten years of experience in laboratory analysis and computerized analysis of artifact data.

Suzan Percy, Laboratory Technician

Two years of experience in archaeological laboratory analysis.

Kim Pokorosky, Field Crew

B.A. in Anthropology, University of Akron. Four years of experience in archaeological survey, excavation, and laboratory analysis.

Earl Proper, Field Director, Crew Chief

B.A. in Business Administration, Lenoir-Rhyne College. Seven years of experience in archaeology.

Geun-Bai John Ra, Laboratory Technician

B.A. in Anthropology, Rutgers University.

Diane Rog, Field Crew

B.A. in Art History, Kent State University. M.F.A. in Art History, Kent State University. Three years of experience in archaeology.

Jeffrey Rog, Field Crew

B.F.A. in Studio Art, Kent State University. One year of experience in archaeology.

Robert Shaw, Field Crew and Laboratory Technician

B.A. in Anthropology and History, Newark College of Arts and Sciences, Rutgers University. Two years of experience in archaeological fieldwork and laboratory processing of collections.

Byron Simmons, Laboratory Technician, Material Specialist

Seven years of experience in laboratory processing of archaeological collections.

Catherine Skocik, Field Crew

Over five years of experience in archaeology.

James Skocik, Field Crew

Over four years of experience in archaeology.

Barbara Slicner, Laboratory Technician

B.A. in Archaeology, University of Wroclaw. Eight years of experience in archaeological fieldwork and laboratory analysis.

Paul Stansfield, Field Crew

B.A. in Anthropology, Rutgers University. Three years of experience in archaeological fieldwork.

Rebecca Sterling, Field Crew

B.A. in Sociology/Anthropology and B.A. in Psychology, University of Akron. Over seven years of experience in archaeology on historic and prehistoric sites, in the field and laboratory.

Suzanne Szanto, Technical Editor

B.A. in English, Albertus Magnus College. Eight years of experience in the editing and production of cultural resource management reports.

Christina Szoke, Laboratory Technician

Two years of experience in the laboratory processing of archaeological collections.

Jane Taylor, Field Crew

B.F.A., University of Akron. Two years of experience in archaeological survey.

Rob Tucher, Senior Photographer

B.A. in Communications, Rutgers University. More than ten years of experience in professional photography of archaeological subjects.

Lee Weber, Field Crew

B.A. in Sociology and Anthropology, Gettysburg College. Over six years of experience in archaeological survey, excavation, and laboratory work.

Sue Wong, Laboratory Technician

Over six years of experience as an archaeological excavator and laboratory technician, on urban historic sites and cemetery investigations.